

coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in activities affecting commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the Act of \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLLIER:

H.R. 12678. A bill for the relief of Kazimiera Marek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.R. 12679. A bill for the relief of George Sauter also known as Georgios Makkas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 12680. A bill for the relief of Arthur N. Baril; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H.R. 12681. A bill for the relief of Manfull Dairy Farm, Inc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLTZMAN:

H.R. 12682. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Stavros N. Nicolopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 12683. A bill for the relief of Mr. Earl H. Pendell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

494. By Mr. MONAGAN: Petition of Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association in support of the Keating-Celler bill with regard to admissible wiretap evidence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

495. By Mr. STRATTON: Petition of 203 citizens of the 32d Congressional District of New York urging speedy enactment of H.R. 4700, the so-called Forand bill, providing health insurance and other benefits for persons eligible under the old age and survivors insurance benefit program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

#### Federal Employees' Pay Increase Legislation

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. EDWIN B. DOOLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1960

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I manifested my support of the Federal employees' pay increase legislation by signing the discharge petition some time ago. While I do not favor the discharge petition method of operation in the Congress, I think the situation was urgent enough in this case to warrant this procedure.

My interest in the legislation was motivated largely by reason of the fact that the postal workers in my area, at all levels, are receiving inadequate compensation for the job they do, particularly in the light of today's high cost of living and the depreciated value of the dollar.

The postal workers are among the most loyal of our Government employees. They perform arduous and trying tasks with great patience and skill. They are devoted to their jobs and to the Government which they serve. It is incumbent upon that Government, our Government, to see to it that they are properly compensated so that their families can live in reasonable comfort and not have to be harassed by the vexations of penury.

I know of cases where postal workers are working at two jobs in order to keep their households together, feed their families, and educate their children.

Fine men though they are, they are limited in their opportunities for financial growth because of the peculiar nature of their field of activity. The postal workers' one source of relief is in the hands of the Congress.

I am delighted that the motion to recommit was overwhelmingly defeated by a vote of 324 to 94 and that the motion to pass the measure finally was carried by such a convincing margin.

I would have voted for a 9-percent increase, but the Post Office committee

thought it more equitable to reduce the amount to 7½ percent across the board.

Not only postal workers but all Federal employees will benefit by this measure if it becomes a law, and my feeling is that that is as it should be. Federal workers should be compensated at a rate comparable to that in private industry.

#### Mr. Jozsef Kovago

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. GORDON CANFIELD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1960

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege and pleasure of meeting Mr. Jozsef Kovago when he came to my district to speak under the auspices of Crusade for Freedom last month. Twice the freely elected mayor of Budapest, Mr. Kovago deeply impressed me and all those who were privileged to see and hear him.

I understand that this longtime fighter for democracy, who now resides in Wilmington, Del., will address the Federation of Women's Clubs tomorrow in the Sheraton Park Hotel here.

From my experience at Camp Kilmer in 1957 when the Hungarian refugees came to our shores, I know and will never forget the suffering they endured and the depth of their dedication to democracy. Mr. Kovago was a leader of these people. Last year he wrote a moving book about his struggles called "You Are All Alone."

That book recounts the story of Hungary from 1950 through the noble revolution of 1956, and it is at the same time the personal biography of Mr. Kovago. For more than 6 years this patriot suffered the agonies of imprisonment by the Communists—and he did not break. Released just before the outbreak of the revolution, he again placed himself in danger by working for the establishment of a multiparty system. On November 1, 1956, he was elected mayor of Budapest—the second time he had held the office—and 4 days later Soviet tanks rolled into Budapest and the revolution was crushed.

With his wife and daughter, Mr. Kovago escaped to Austria.

In the years that have followed Mr. Kovago has become a leading spokesman for Hungary's case. He has told an eloquent story of his shackled, freedom-loving country in his book, in the United States and Europe, and before the United Nations.

#### One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Admission of Arkansas Into the Union

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. DALE ALFORD

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 15, 1960

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 124th anniversary of the admission of Arkansas into the Union. On June 15, 1836, Arkansas became the 25th State. It is fitting indeed that we should pause and recognize this anniversary, for Arkansas has indeed been hailed as one of the outstanding States of this country.

Rich in heritage, Arkansas was first visited by the early European explorers in 1541 when Hernando de Soto crossed the Mississippi River and entered the Arkansas country. This early expedition occurred approximately a half century after America was first visited by Columbus.

Other explorers who followed de Soto were Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. Then on April 9, 1682, Robert Caveleir, Sieur de la Salle claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi River for France. Henri de Tonti established Arkansas Post in 1686 and this became the oldest permanent white settlement west of the Mississippi. De Tonti has often been called the Father of Arkansas.

After Arkansas was admitted to the Union 124 years ago today, the State government was housed in the Old State House which now stands as one of the outstanding examples of Old South antebellum architecture. In the Old State House one finds one of the finest existing State museums, with a record of the var-

ious roles played by Arkansas in the history of America.

Arkansas today is rapidly gaining stature in many fields—industry, agriculture, education, recreation, and so forth. The State's official nickname, "The Land of Opportunity," was adopted in 1953 in recognition of the vast potential in Arkansas and the citizens of Arkansas have not been disappointed in this selection, as evidenced by a rapid and steady economic growth.

Arkansas rivers and springs provide one of the State's major resources. The primary rivers of the State are the Mississippi, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, Red, and Ouachita Rivers and their tributaries. All of these offer ample surface water for industrial and recreational use.

The variety of Arkansas' minerals is almost unlimited. The State is blessed with rich deposits of bauxite, coal, chalk, manganese, natural gas, petroleum, clay, gypsum, glass sand, novaculite, nepheline, and syenite. These minerals are now being produced on a commercial scale and several others are awaiting development. Arkansas is the only State in the Union with a diamond mine.

There are numerous other resources with which Arkansas is more than amply endowed and I think that most of us readily realize that Arkansas stands as a true land of opportunity in America. Arkansas looks to the future full of confidence and optimism, and I am most proud to call this anniversary to the attention of this great body.

### The Fullness of Life

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 15, 1960

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, last Sunday the senior Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG] was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by Tufts University, in recognition of his notable achievements as lawyer, businessman, and legislator. I wish to take this opportunity to extend my heartiest congratulations to my distinguished colleague on being selected for this honor.

I also wish to commend Tufts University for strengthening the ties that bind Hawaii to New England. It is not well enough known that from 1820 to 1835 groups of Congregational missionaries from New England journeyed to Hawaii, where they settled permanently, teaching Christianity and contributing to the development and stability of Hawaii in education, government, and social responsibility.

In his address to Tufts graduates at the 104th commencement exercises, Senator Fong paid tribute to those New England missionaries who helped to create in the Pacific, "out of diverse tongues and cultures," a homogeneous American community. He urged college men and women to serve "in the noblest tradition

of America as 20th century missionaries sowing the seed of neighborly love and freedom in other lands, bringing hope of a better life to a needy world, and laboring in the vineyard for peace on earth, good will to men."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire text of this stirring address be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE FULLNESS OF LIFE

(Address by U.S. Senator HIRAM L. FONG at Tufts University commencement exercises, Medford, Mass., June 12, 1960)

President Wessell, distinguished guests, members of the faculty, candidates for degrees, students, ladies, and gentlemen, I am very happy to be here with you on this joyous occasion of your 104th commencement. I am grateful and thankful for the honorary doctor of laws degree you are bestowing upon me. To be associated with you as an honorary alumnus of Tufts University with its 107 years of glorious history is for me a high privilege and a great honor.

Having been advised that I will receive from you a diploma, without attending classes, study, examinations, and anxiety leaves me with a mixed feeling of guilt, delinquency, and immorality, especially when I know how hard you have worked for your diploma and how hard I worked as a Harvard Law School student. Your bestowing upon me this honor will continue what has been for me a happy and most rewarding association with New England.

Since early childhood, long before I attended Harvard, New England has been a part of me, for the influence of New England has been felt in my native Hawaii for 140 years. From 1820 to 1835, 12 groups of Christian Congregational missionaries left their homes in New England by sailing ships to bring the Christian Gospel to Hawaii. Their voyages by way of the Cape of Good Hope covered a distance of over 12,000 miles and took 5½ months to complete. Their journeys were fraught with much seasickness and hardship. The contributions of these sturdy New England missionaries you sent us have been enduring and many. They and their descendants have contributed greatly to our development and stability and their Puritan philosophy has deeply influenced our outlook and life.

Through their influence, the Hawaiian language was reduced to writing, the Bible was translated, and schools were established. Through their influence, the first written constitution was approved in 1840, creating a supreme court and a representative body of legislators elected by the people.

Through their influence, prohibition was placed on immorality, gambling, drunkenness, theft, and violation of the Sabbath. These prohibitions were strongly resisted by the sailing men. They demonstrated on several occasions against these Christian influences by armed riots, not against the natives, but against the missionaries and on one occasion they fired several cannon shots into the home of one of them.

Architecturally, too, New England has left its visible mark on Hawaii. Even today, it is not unusual to see a Cape Cod cottage on any one of the seven inhabited islands.

New England's influences on me have been quite personal. Besides being a graduate of the Harvard Law School, I am a graduate of the public school system which the Congregational missionaries helped to inaugurate. My name of Hiram is taken from the Reverend Hiram Bingham, leader of the first group of missionaries. By now you have surmised my religion is Congregational.

So, it is indeed a distinct honor and a great privilege for me to be speaking here today in New England, for to me it is in a sense in more ways than one, like returning home.

To me, it is opportune and seemly for you at this commencement occasion, to pause and thank with gratitude this school, its faculty, its benefactors, and all those who have contributed to its facilities to enable you to receive the learning and the knowledge you now possess.

It is opportune and seemly for you also to pause here and pay homage to parents, family, and friends who have labored and sacrificed for you to receive this day your degrees.

Today, you are, as college graduates and as men and women, the possessors of a great fortune. You are the inheritors of the accumulation over centuries of man's vast wealth of knowledge and culture, the beneficiaries of the civilizations which have preceded you.

The rights and privileges of freedom of speech, press, worship, and assembly and all of the freedoms and rights that your forefathers shed blood and died for—are yours full-blown, not by suffrance or whim, but by long-established law.

Educationally comprising the upper 5 percent of our population, you, as college graduates will have a decided advantage in potential earning power and in regularity of employment over noncollege workers. The job outlook this June for college graduates is excellent, with starting salaries higher by some 4 to 8 percent over a year ago. Long-range prospects are likewise auspicious. It is anticipated that within a few years if we do not have new methods and new machinery, there will be a shortage of manpower to produce the goods and services needed to sustain the American standard of living. Your talents will be in greater demand than ever.

The startling and provocative economic indicators of the next 15 years show that we will be a Nation of 240 million people, 60 million more than today, with a labor force of about 95 million producing goods and services totaling \$900 billion.

Translated into other tangibles, these vital statistics mean that we will build millions of dwelling units, thousands of miles of roads, and many, many bridges, dams, and flood control projects. We will need some 77,000 more doctors, 34,000 more dentists, and a third of a million more nurses than we have today.

To educate 15 million more children, we will need 600,000 new schoolrooms in public schools alone and 500,000 additional teachers. We will have to triple the capacity of our present colleges and universities.

We will need a greater output of foodstuffs and of most basic raw materials, nearly three times our present production of electric power, and double the supply of our fresh water.

Not only are there jobs for everyone, but there is also a wide choice of careers. A few years ago, there were no electronics industries, no atomic energy projects, no missiles or rockets or space vehicles. New vocations created in the past 10 or 15 years run the full spectrum of man's pursuits and offer careers undreamed of only a few decades ago.

Sitting here today, as graduates, you are on the threshold of a very interesting, fascinating, and rewarding era, witnessing what promises to be the birth of a new golden age.

All around you life's pace has quickened. From sails to steamboats and from pushcarts to motor vehicles embraced thousands of years. Today, speed and power change within decades or less. In the first six decades of this century in America, changes have been greater than in all the thousands of years of mankind's history. It was only 18



years ago in 1942 that Enrico Fermi discovered the principle of atomic chain reaction that launched us into the atomic age. Scarcely had this era dawned when 15 years later in 1957, we found ourselves in the space age with the first sputnik.

Fifteen years from now, supersonic airplanes will bring Paris within 2 hours from New York and Geneva about 3 hours from Los Angeles. Space travel will approach reality. In 1961 we hope to launch our first man into space with safe return; about 1970, to transport an American astronaut to the moon; and perhaps by 1975, to other places.

Life's expectancy now has approached the seventies and will be longer once we conquer cancer and diseases of the circulatory system as we soon may do. Social security, unemployment compensation, and promised old-age health insurance have materially lessened the anxieties of unemployment and old age.

With minimal efforts, 5 days of work and 2 days of leisure per week, you can expect to meet the material needs of yourself and your family, home, food, car, vacation, and the upbringing and education of your children. Never before in the history of mankind have college graduates been more richly endowed than you nor more likely to succeed.

By now our 5-day workweek is typical of our contemporary American life, but, as educated men and women from whose ranks will be chosen many of our future leaders, you ought to be willing to devote to whatever you may choose to do longer hours and greater dedication. These extra efforts on your part, accompanied by further technological progress which we expect, will help to increase our Nation's productivity resulting in more leisure time for future generations.

Men of wisdom and learning throughout the ages have cautioned that the use of leisure time wholly for fun, pleasure, and comfort renders life narrow and empty. Gratifying only material wants does not satisfy the soul. Lasting satisfaction contributing to the fullness of life comes from

cultivating in one's heart a spirit of charity and service toward all men and from devoting a portion of one's life to benefit mankind. Look to the lives of our great moral teachers, Jesus Christ, Buddha, Confucius, Mohammed, and others.

Therefore each of you ought to ponder how, with your particular talents and in your particular circumstances, you can serve family, friends, community, Nation, and mankind.

As long as millions of people in the world still suffer from the ravages of disease, from malnutrition, from undernourishment, and illiteracy, you, as favored men and women, owe a duty to extend a helping hand to those less fortunate than yourself. More than 90 percent of the world is less fortunate than you.

Last October and November, I made a 45-day tour of 14 countries of the Far East. The trip was most enlightening—it was fascinating—and yet somewhat disturbing. The Far East is a fantastic area. Here is situated more than one-half of the entire world's population—the new throbbing core of our continuing global struggle for peace. It is vast beyond our imagination. It is diverse to the extremes of ultramodern and utter primitive. We know it too little; we understand it far less.

With rare exception, I found mass poverty, illiteracy, economic and political instability, inadequate capital and technical know-how.

Prospects for improving the well-being of fellow men such as I found in the Far East fundamentally rest upon a world at peace, for war would further impoverish them. Indeed, the well-being of all of us likewise depends upon a world at peace. Each of you, therefore, has an abiding stake in preserving world peace.

Of paramount necessity to the preservation of peace are substantive actions to nourish, to clothe, to shelter, to heal, and to educate those in want. Men released from the grinding struggle for mere existence are more likely to possess the will to be free and to join other free men determined to strengthen the deterrent to war. Thus as we

raise the standard of living of the less fortunate so will the prospects of peace be raised.

Similarly essential to lasting peace with justice are the easing of international tensions, the devising of enforceable bans on nuclear weapons tests, and the accepting of valid steps leading to disarmament.

In every conceivable way consistent with our national honor you should explore the possibilities not only of avoiding war but also of diminishing the threat of war.

Simultaneously as you work for peace maintain a watchful eye on your Government, insist on honesty and integrity in public and private matters, give loyalty and respect to government and keep on being a student.

By cultivating in your heart the spirit of charity and by contributing generously of your time and effort in the service of mankind to alleviate suffering, want, and disease, you will do your share for the molding of a peaceful, homogeneous world community, although diverse in nationality and culture but firmly unified with the love of freedom and liberty.

Thus, in some measure, you will be treading in the worthy footsteps of your illustrious forebears, those hardy, self-sacrificing New England missionaries who journeyed 5½ months—one-half way around the world, by sailing ships, to bring to Hawaii the concept of universal love, brotherhood of man, and fatherhood of God and who helped so substantially to create in the middle of the Pacific, out of diverse tongues and cultures, a happy, homogeneous American community living in understanding, amity, and concord.

You, as college men and women and as the elite of our country, even without leaving home, will be serving in the noblest tradition of America as 20th century missionaries sowing the seed of neighborly love and freedom in other lands, bringing hope of a better life to a needy world, and laboring in the vineyard for peace on earth, good will to men. A life thus spent will indeed be a full life.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1960

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, who across the ages hath put down the mighty from their seat and hath exalted the humble and the meek. In times heavy with crises Thou hast called us to play our part in this creative hour in human history, as testing problems seek out our every weakness.

We beseech Thee give understanding, humility, and charity to those who in Thy name and for the Nation's sake are entrusted in this Chamber with the power to act and speak for the Republic.

As stewards of the world's future, give them, O Lord, a steadfast faith, a firm hope, and a will to labor valiantly for the things for which we pray. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading

of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, June 15, 1960, was dispensed with.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 12620) to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 12117) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 12620) to amend title 28, entitled "Judiciary and Judicial Pro-

cedure," of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule there will be the usual morning hour. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I object.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee be au-